

not a second policeman who arrived just then caught him and pulled him through the window into the room.

THE ACCUSED MAN'S STORY.

Fiegenbaum was placed upon his trial, charged with the crime, on October 26. The people relied almost entirely upon the testimony of the youth to secure a conviction. Hugh O. Pentecost and William Sanford Lawton were assigned as counsel by Recorder Smyth. The two attorneys presented all along that Fiegenbaum was innocent and a victim of mistaken identity.

The prisoner told a remarkable story. He said that he had been awakened about midnight by the sound of stones thrown against his window, and on investigation, saw a friend by the name of Weybell standing in the courtyard. Weybell asked to be allowed to sleep with him that night, as he was without shelter, so Fiegenbaum let him into the house and soon fell asleep again, with Weybell by his side. He was awakened an hour later by hearing a woman's scream, and in a moment more Weybell dashed by him, jumped through the window upon the fire-escape.

Fiegenbaum said he ran into Mrs. Hoffman's room and saw that she had been murdered. He became panic-stricken, and ran from the house in the same manner as had Weybell. Young Hoffman, however, claimed that Fiegenbaum entered his mother's room where he, also, was asleep, awaking her, demanded the money which, he claimed, she had secreted. In his hand he carried a long-bladed knife. When Mrs. Hoffman said that she only had \$6 in the world, Fiegenbaum deliberately cut her throat, and ran at Michael, apparently bent on murdering him, too, but the boy jumped upon the window ledge, and did not see the man again until he was shown him for identification. The boy made an excellent witness, and on November 7 the jury found the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and two weeks later Recorder Smyth sentenced him to death.

YOUNG HOFFMAN'S NEW HOME.

When Mrs. Hoffman was killed a nephew, Paul Lustig, paid the funeral expenses and offered to adopt the boy. Mr. Lustig is proprietor of the American Portrait Company at No. 25 East Fourth street, and is in very comfortable circumstances. He took a great fancy to the young cousin, and treated the boy as he would a son. Mr. Lustig lived at that time on East Tenth street, and the boy had been a member of his household but a short time when he was visited by two women, one of whom spoke German.

These women asked Michael if he was positive in his identification of Fiegenbaum, and endeavored in every way to induce the boy to retract his statement. The next day a man called, and from then on to the day of his trial Michael received visits from the women and the man on an average of three times a week. Who these people were Mr. Lustig has no idea, nor can he tell why they were interested in saving Fiegenbaum.

After the trial these visits were repeated, and when the appeal was taken the three became even more persistent in their efforts to have Michael retract his testimony. Last Summer Mr. Lustig removed to New Brighton, S. I., but the visits of the mysterious callers were as regular then as formerly. In the meantime Michael had been sent to a business college in this city, from which he was recently graduated. Frequently either the man or one of the women would waylay him on the street, worried Michael, but there was no way to avoid seeing them.

STUCK TO HIS STORY.

He stuck to the story he had told on the witness stand, however, but the three did not seem to be discouraged. When in September last Mr. Lustig purchased a handsome home at No. 210 Thirteenth street, Hoboken, Michael accompanied the family thither and the women continued their visits. The man seemed to have become tired, and for several months Michael did not see him. About three weeks ago, however, Michael returned home one evening and said to Mr. Lustig:

"I have seen that man again."

"Where, and what did he say?" Inquired his cousin.

"At the ferry house. He asked me to retract my confession, as I was sending an innocent man to the electric chair. I told him I was positive that Fiegenbaum killed mother, and then he said I was a wicked boy to say such a thing. Then he left me."

"Have you any idea who he is?" Mr. Lustig asked.

"Not the slightest," Michael replied.

Two weeks ago the boy disappeared and there is no trace as to his whereabouts.

While Mr. Lustig treated him with great liberality, he could not have had more than \$25 or so in his possession, for he was in the habit of spending nearly all of his weekly allowance of \$10. There is no reason known why he should run away. His home surroundings were of the pleasantest character; he was given excellent and stylish clothes; he did no work and was free to go where he pleased.

ONLY TWO THEORIES.

There are only two theories so far advanced. One is that he has been abducted, and the other that he has been paid to leave the country. Fiegenbaum is not known to have any friends or relatives sufficiently desperate or wealthy to carry out either scheme.

His right name is Carl Zahn, and he was the black sheep of a respectable but not wealthy family. He has a brother, who is a banker, living in Brooklyn, but this brother did not come near him either prior or subsequent to his conviction. No one contributed a cent for his defence.

It has been hinted that he has wealthy relatives living somewhere in Austria, but Mr. Davis cannot substantiate this. All his efforts to discover the identity of the boy's visitors have failed.

Mr. Lindsay was at work yesterday preparing his briefs in the Fiegenbaum case. The matter is likely to be submitted to the Court of Appeals within the next ten days. In the event of a new trial being granted, and the failure of the detective to find young Hoffman, a second conviction of Fiegenbaum would be extremely difficult.

THE PROSECUTION NEEDS HIM.

"If we cannot find the boy," said Mr. Davis yesterday, "I presume that we would be allowed to send to the jury the stenographic report of his testimony given at the first trial. You know what that would mean. It would mean that the evidence would lose at least 70 per cent of its force, and a conviction might not result. I have never had the slightest doubt of Fiegenbaum's guilt, but without the boy's presence in court justice might be defeated. If a new trial is granted you may be sure that we will make the most desperate efforts to find Hoffman."

Mr. Lustig, the boy's cousin, said: "The tire affair is a mystery to me. There is a reason why he should have run away. He only trace I have been able to obtain of him is that a boy answering his description somewhat sailed for Europe two weeks ago on a cattle ship. I don't recall the name of the ship, and I am by no means certain that this boy was Michael. He is

a bright boy and a good one. He avoided evil companions and seemed to thoroughly enjoy and appreciate the home which I provided for him.

"He was worried by the importunities of those people, but I am sure he had no idea who they were. I do not think any living soul could ever have induced him to retract his testimony, for he was thoroughly honest and was convinced that Fiegenbaum was the slayer of his mother."

Mr. Pentecost, of counsel for Fiegenbaum, said he knew nothing of Hoffman's three mysterious visitors, and he did not believe there had been any foul play or any corruption practised in the boy's disappearance.

HILL ATTACKS THE POPULISTS.

Continued from First Page.

variable in its political fortunes, it is in favor of tariff reform, and its Senators endeavor to carry out that policy in this chamber. I am not here to say that New York wants a high protective tariff or that New York wants extreme tariff reform, because the two things are entirely inconsistent.

"The only thing upon which North Carolina seems to be united is the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. The Senators from North Carolina do not interpret those principles alike, but, nevertheless, they are for the principles of Jefferson and Jackson. I do not quite understand the two Senators yet. The Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Pritchard, when last upon the floor, said that North Carolina is Republican and would have been Republican ever since the war if there had been fair elections; yet during all that time, and until within the last year or so, the distinguished Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Butler, was a leading member of the Democratic party and assisted in keeping that party in power in the State by fraud. I regret that the Senator has seen fit to make this malicious attack upon his colleague. (Laughter.)

"I am disposed to defend him, and to say that I doubt whether the charges made here so easily and flippantly are true. I am inclined to believe that there had been reasonably fair elections in North Carolina. I doubt whether North Carolina has been Republican at all since the war. I am convinced that North Carolina is not going to be satisfied in the next election. I think that either the Democratic or Republican ticket will be elected—I hope the Democratic ticket will be—but I am inclined to think, from the inconsistent claims made here to-day, that it is utterly impossible for either of the great parties to gratify the fickle constituency of North Carolina. They do not agree upon the tariff; they send two Representatives to tell us what the State wants, and each makes different claims. Let the people of North Carolina fence themselves in—set up in business for themselves, arraign the two old parties as corrupt; establish a Populist dynasty of their own—and we could then see whether they would fare any better than do the other people of the United States."

Mr. Allen—Will the Senator from New York permit me—

Mr. Hill—Still another Richmond in the field. (Laughter.)

Mr. Allen—The Senator from New York cannot escape the issue—

Mr. Hill—Can the Senator from Nebraska tell me what is the precise issue?

Mr. Allen—The Senator from New York cannot escape the issue by referring to the condition of affairs in North Carolina. I do not know what the condition there is, and I care nothing about it.

Mr. Hill—The conditions of affairs there is mixed, according to the Senators from that State.

Mr. Allen—The Senator from New York says that the Democratic party is united upon every issue.

Mr. Hill—Did I say upon every issue?

Mr. Allen—Upon every issue.

Mr. Hill—I hardly think my remarks would bear that interpretation. I do admit that there is a trifling difference upon the silver question—just a little.

Mr. Allen—Can the Senator from New York point out a solitary issue that has come up within the last three years upon which the Democratic party has been united?

Mr. Hill—Oh, yes!

Mr. Allen—What is it? On the question of appropriations?

Mr. Hill—Yes, upon the subject of economical appropriations the party has been substantially united. Upon the great question of States' rights and the right of the people of each State to conduct their own elections, the Democratic party has been united. On the great question of tariff reform it has substantially been united. Once in a while a fellow gets out of the party—like myself. My friend from Nebraska scatters worse than an old shot gun. He started on the election question; then he passed to the tariff, and now he is on the question of the income tax. In a few days I hope, under the liberal rules of the Senate, to express some opinions on the income tax, but I shall not be drawn into that question now. Income tax was one of the cardinal principles of the Populist party. Some Democrats tried to steal it from the Populist party, and I recollect I called attention to the theft at the time.

Sour Stomach

Caused by indigestion, may be avoided by stimulating the liver, stomach and bowels with

Hood's Pills

25c. at druggists, or by mail of O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

"We come back to the question of what North Carolina wants—a high tariff or a low tariff, a protective tariff or a tariff reform measure. Upon that question each of the Senators from that State claims to represent the State fairly and impartially, and each makes inconsistent claims."

Mr. Butler—She wants more money; every dollar a legal tender dollar standing on its own bottom, and enough of them to maintain the stability of prices. If you will give us that the people of North Carolina can pay the McKinley tariff or the highest tariff of the past easier than they can pay 10 per cent tariff under the gold standard. North Carolina wants an income tax that will make the wealth of the country pay its just proportion of the taxes of the country. We are opposed to bonds. North Carolina would rather cut down expenses than increase taxes. She would rather pay taxes than pile them up. That's what she wants. Is that not plain?

Mr. Hill—It is very plain (laughter), and it is further evident that North Carolina is not going to get what she wants either from the present Congress or from any other Congress for a great many years to come. The Republican party is not going to surrender you any such demands as those which come from North Carolina. The Democratic party is not; therefore North Carolina will have to wait, because it cannot be comforted. The Senator from North Carolina wants to pass an income tax law. Is there any objection to his passing one if he wants to? Let him introduce such a bill. It violates the Constitution, to be sure, but, as Tim J. Campbell, of New York, says, 'What's the Constitution between friends?' (Laughter.)

Mr. Butler—I have introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to provide for an income tax. Will the Senator from New York vote for it?

Mr. Hill—I shall have to be a good deal older than I am now before I will ever vote for such a silly and foolish amendment.

Mr. Butler—Your party cannot hope for a much longer lease of power by pursuing such a course.

Mr. Hill—The Democratic party has stood a great deal. It can stand a good deal more, and will live notwithstanding you have left its ranks.

The President of the Senate then announced that the hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, Senator Morgan was entitled to the floor.

PRIVATE TO MEN ONLY.

Dr. Greene's Grand Illustrated Free Private Lecture for Men Only.

There will be a free private lecture to men only in Carnegie Music Hall, this (Tuesday) evening, January 14, at 8 o'clock, by the great specialist in nervous diseases, Dr. Greene, of No. 25 West Fourteenth street, New York City. This lecture will be splendidly illustrated by dissolving views, and will contain valuable advice and information upon those important subjects of a private nature which all men should know and understand, but too often are ignorant concerning. The doctor will also discuss that terrible disease, nervous debility, so common among men. Admission is free to all parts of the house, and all men should attend this valuable private lecture. They will learn something to their advantage.

SPRINGS FROM IMAGINATION.

From a canvass of those members of the committee now here this claim seems the outgrowth of imagination. The fact that the proposed bill for the use of the convention, should it go to the Illinois metropolis, will be located a distance of between seven and ten miles from that portion of the city where a majority of the hotels are situated, has already had a tendency to place Chicago outside the probability of securing the prize. A general sentiment exists among those who are friendly to St. Louis and Cincinnati to shift to New York as the second choice.

NEW YORK SECOND CHOICE

Friends of St. Louis and Cincinnati May Send the Convention East.

Delegates Already in Washington Pushing a Vigorous Campaign for Their Cities.

CHICAGO FEELS SURE OF SUCCESS.

Part of the Metropolis's Representation is at Work and the Tammany Delegation Goes to-day—Convention May Meet Before June 16.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 13.—The fight for the National Democratic Convention began in earnest to-day. Delegations from New York, St. Louis and Chicago have practically taken possession of the lower floor of the Arlington Hotel. Cincinnati, the fourth city to contest for the convention, has not yet sent its delegation here, but it will probably arrive to-morrow.

Ex-Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, with four of the St. Louis boomers, got in this morning, and, accompanied by Hingo C. Wallace, of Tacoma, Chief Justice Fuller's son-in-law and National Committeeman from the State of Washington, began their campaign by paying their respects to Secretary Lamont and several other Democrats in executive offices. The Missouri people will open flag-bedecked quarters at the Arlington to-morrow, when their numbers will be augmented by the arrival of fifteen St. Louis business men, who are backing what they consider a plain business proposition, of furnishing the same facilities that are being prepared for the Republican Convention, and so dividing the expenses between the two parties to the financial advantage of both.

The Citizens' Committee, of Chicago, ten in number, are expected to-morrow. Their secretary, D. J. Rosenthal, came yesterday. Mr. Rosenthal says \$40,000 has already been raised by the committee. He regards New York as Chicago's most dangerous competitor. Secretary E. P. Sheerin, of Indiana, arrived this morning, and has been making calls about the departments all day.

NEW YORK'S DELEGATION.

Chairman William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, with Colonel A. B. De Frece, R. M. Walters, Thomas M. Roche, John A. Mason, D. P. Johnson and Colonel George Floyd, of the New York Citizens' Committee, arrived this evening. The New York delegation have established headquarters in a room on the ground floor of the Arlington, which is tastefully decorated with a generous supply of American flags, and upon the wall hangs a picture of Madison Square Garden.

The Tammany Committee has engaged quarters at the Shoreham, and will be here to-morrow. Mr. John B. Trainor, of the Citizens' Committee, promises that Madison Square Garden will be so arranged, if the convention goes to New York, as to seat 20,000 people outside of the places reserved for the delegates in the centre.

In the absence of Cincinnati's delegation the St. Louis people are claiming nearly all of the votes which the Cincinnati people have said were sold for the Queen City. Chicago's delegation is somewhat vehement in the assertion that enough votes are promised for the Windy City to assure its being selected, if not on the first, the second ballot sure.

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BANANA PEEL SPIES NOW.

Colonel Waring to Outdo Roosevelt in Employing Boys as Detectives.

He Conceives the Plan of Making Sleuths of Pupils in the Schools.

PROPOUNDS IT TO THE CHILDREN.

They Are to Be Organized into Brigades and Are to Report Persons Throwing Anything into the Streets.

The Police Department of this city is not to have all the dubious glory of training the rising generation to be spies and to secure for them the evidence necessary to convict offenders against the law. Commissioner George E. Waring, of the Street Cleaning Department, ever on the alert for surprises, has made up his mind not to be outdone by Mr. Roosevelt and his boy ex-sleuths.

He attended the regular weekly oratorical exercises in Grammar School No. 79, at No. 46 East First street, yesterday morning, and as he got upon the platform, with his moustache twisted to the fineness of a needle, the little ones looked up in silent awe.

"Scotty" Harrison, a red-headed boy in the fourth grade, who had come in late, brought the news of the Colonel's coming and everybody was on hand.

APPLAUDS THE COLONEL.

Breathlessly they awaited his introduction, and when it came hundreds of little hands were upon a many other little hands in a sincere, spontaneous outburst of welcome.

"Children," said Colonel Waring in a hoarse voice, and then paused. He coughed several times, and a freckle-faced girl in the front row giggled. The doughty Colonel reddened to the roots of his hair and crushed her with a look.

The Colonel smiled. He began again, with his hand gracefully thrust into his waistcoat. "Boys and girls," he said, "we are to have a new section of the Street Cleaning Department, one that will be immensely good to the city and save it money. It will be composed of the rising generation, the boys and the girls of this great metropolis."

GOES ROOSEVELT ONE BETTER.

After a hearty round of applause the Colonel went on to explain to his youthful hearers that his idea was to form a society of fifty of the most responsible boys in each school to aid him in keeping the streets clean. Each boy would be armed with a nice tin badge from the department, and should be introduced to the district foreman in the part of the city he lives in.

If one of these youths detected any one committing the heinous crime of "chucking a banana peel" on the sidewalk, he was to report the culprit to the district foreman at once. Newspapers were to be deemed quite as bad as banana peels, and it was just as bad to "chuck" one as the other. It was a penal offense.

The children held their breath when they heard this. "Where! They were to be regular detectives, the kind you read about in 'Jesse James' and 'Deadly Dick'—nervous fellow in cover and in contents. The Colonel assured them that the plan was to go into operation very soon. Principal Henry C. Litchfield endorsed the scheme, and the Colonel and his steel-pointed mustache, his valet and his new idea all drove away together in his high-priced cab.

PLEASED AS WITH A NEW FOX.

Colonel Waring was too busy yesterday afternoon to admit a reporter to the inner office of the Street Cleaning Department, but he sent out his private secretary, the fortunate successor of Mme. Ottilie Stephanie Carre, of Paris and New York. The secretary said that the Colonel would be glad to have the new plan described in the

press, and further stated that his chief was in love with the plan and expected to put it in practice in a very short time. For further particulars he would refer to Alexander Drescher, who was to command the Boys' Brigade of Banana Peel Detectives of the Street Cleaning Department.

CAMPOS TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Commander General Issues an Address in Which He Orders Them to Defend Havana.

Havana, Jan. 4, via Tampa, Jan. 13.—Madrid cablegrams of to-day's date state that the Government has given the press but a single telegram, and that relates to information concerning the columns pursuing the rebels.

La Epoca, the ministerial organ, attaches much importance to the invasion of the province of Havana by the vanguard of Maceo's army, but it acknowledges that the news has created a painful impression, as I rely on your courage, discipline and prudence in giving a further proof that you form part of the army of Spain.

ALFONSO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

The following address by Captain-General Martinez Campos to the volunteers of Havana was published to-day:

"Your patriotic wish to enter on active service in the field has been communicated to me. Already several detachments of volunteers have left this city to defend properties on the sugar estates. Their action demonstrates their enthusiasm and patriotism. If a case of supreme necessity arises you will be sent out on active duty. Meanwhile the city of Havana and its vicinity require a large garrison, and you must remain here to maintain the public order. To you that important mission is confided. If the rebels continue evading our columns and purpose making a demonstration in the vicinity of this city I rely on you to disperse them and drive them back."

"As long as a drop of blood circulates in your veins you will defend the flag of Spain. If occasion arise your courage and prudence in giving a further proof that you form part of the army of Spain."

A REFEREE FOR PIERCE.

Ex-County Judge Daniel W. Guernsey to Probe Charges of Cruelty at the Westchester Home.

Justice Dykman, in the Westchester Court at White Plains yesterday appointed ex-County Judge Daniel W. Guernsey referee to investigate the charges made against the conduct of the Westchester County Temporary Home.

Charges of cruelty have been made against Superintendent Pierce, and the duties of the referee will be to hear these. No further action in the matter will be taken for a week or ten days, and then the hearings will commence.

The board of supervisors resolved to follow the advice of the Committee on Asylums and investigate the office of Superintendent of the Poor Miles Adams, who, it is alleged, defrauded the county during his term. It is alleged he falsified his books and drew pay for supplies which were never purchased.

The investigation will also cover the term of Henry Esser, who preceded Mr. Adams. In the case of Mr. Esser it is not thought there is anything wrong, as the books have been examined since he left office. Mr. Esser is again Superintendent, having defeated Adams at the last election.

WON AN ACTRESS'S HEART.

Miss Daisy Dickson to Become the Bride of E. Fox Leonard.

St. Louis, Jan. 13.—E. Fox Leonard, of New York, who came here Saturday, announced to-day his engagement to Miss Daisy Dickson, of Robert Hilliard's company. The marriage will take place in February.

Young Leonard reached his majority five days ago and came into an inheritance of \$250,000 in Government bonds, besides several slices of Gotham realty. Jointly with his brother-in-law, he owns the half-rater yacht Ethelwynn, which aroused the sporting world by her races with Spruce IV. in Oyster Bay last fall.

INSURGENTS BURN A TOWN NEAR HAVANA.

No Truth in the Story That They Have Left West-ern Cuba.

Managua, the Town Which They Have Destroyed, Only Fifteen Miles from the Capital.

Campos Is Concentrating the Flower of the Spanish Army to Corner the Rebels.

ANOTHER EXPLOSION IN HAVANA.

Unknown Persons Place an Oil Can Filled with Powder in a Vault Lot, and Ignite It from a Safe Distance—Nobody Hurt.

By Charles Michelson.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Conflicting reports regarding the plans of Gomez continue to come in. Only this morning the Spaniards rejoiced when from an apparently reliable source the news came that the province of Havana was being deserted by the insurgents; that, frightened by the overwhelming and better equipped troops, the armies of Gomez, Maceo and Quintin Bandera were retreating toward the eastern district, where they intended to continue their harassing tactics.

But the bottom was knocked out of this story this afternoon when it was learned that the rebels had succeeded this morning in burning the town of Managua, only fifteen miles from the capital, and that the colored captain of the volunteers who attempted to defend the town was killed. Nor has General Maceo fled. He is reported to have his headquarters just now at Hoyos, on the Pinar del Rio boundary line.

That General Campos is thoroughly aware of the advantageous position of the rebels is evinced by the fact that he is hurriedly concentrating the flower of the army in the western part of the island. There is no doubt now that the Government's scheme is to force a big fight in the near future by cornering the rebel armies in the narrowest strip of the island immediately below Havana.

The city was startled to-night by another loud explosion. It occurred at 7:30 in the outskirts, but fortunately no fatalities resulted. Either rebel sympathizers or mischievous had placed an oil can filled with powder on a vacant lot and had managed to ignite it at a safe distance.

Official reports of the Colba battle, near Guanajay, now concede a heavy loss of men on both sides; altogether a hundred soldiers were killed.

The insurgents were defeated at Guira de Melina. General Echaque, commanding the Spanish troops, dislodged them from the positions they had taken in the town. A Cuban flag placed on the town hall by the patriots was riddled with shot and the small band put to flight.

Cubans Active in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Jan. 13.—The Cuban Junta in this city is very hopeful that Cuba will secure recognition from the present Congress, and with this end in view is preparing to arrange to send to the island a fairly strong fleet of vessels to act as a navy.

One of the leaders said last night: "Just as soon as we are accorded belligerents' rights either by this or any other country, then we will have a fleet of vessels fully able to cope with the great majority of vessels the Spaniards now have around the Island of Cuba. Our representatives at Washington have been very much encouraged within the past week or ten days, and we think that recognition is not distant. With this end in view the representatives of the Junta in this and other cities have been canvassing the owners of vessels in various parts of this country and England."

"We have so far obtained options on five vessels, all that are needed. These options hold good for six months, and we have put a small deposit on each of them to hold this option. The remainder of the money necessary to make these purchases have been guaranteed to us by a syndicate of wealthy capitalists, composed of Cubans and Americans. This question of money for all our warlike projects, matter, is only a question of our obtaining belligerent rights."

DIFFICULT TO GET THE NEWS.

Telegraphic Communication South of Havana in Bad Shape.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's Central Cable Office reports that the land lines south of Havana are again interrupted, cutting off telegraphic communication with all West Indian points south of Havana via Key West. Trains leave Havana for Matanzas at 6 a. m. and 2 p. m., returning at the same time every day. All news from that point is carried by trains unless specially marked via Galveston, which route is available.

CUBANS FORCED TO RETREAT.

Detachments Under Maceo, Miro and Zayas Repulsed—Late Cablegrams.

The following cablegrams from Havana, via Key West, were received at the Spanish Press Bureau, No. 100 Broadway, yesterday:

"The Spanish General, Navarro, met the combined force of Gomez, Maceo and Zayas on Saturday on a point on the line between Elmerdel Rio and the province of Havana, between Colba Agua and Guanajay. There was very severe fighting on both sides for several hours."

"Colonel Prato had a fight with the forces of Maceo, Miro and Zayas yesterday. The rebels were 2,000 strong. They were forced to retreat toward Ocaña, near the coast of Guanajay."

"Early last night dead on the field, Miro, the insurgent leader, was wounded. The insurgents carried many wounded from the field. Toward the end of the battle firing was at very close range, the two armies being only about 300 feet apart."

"A small station near Ormaiz was fired by the insurgents."

"A suspicious-looking schooner is anchored near the coast of Matanzas, west of Havana. The insurgents attacked and took possession of the small town of Guira Melena, situated south of Havana. They were dislodged by General Echaque and dispersed in disorder."

"Insurgent leader Lacerat has fired twenty-two shots near El Rocio, a place northeast of Matanzas, which Gomez captured recently."

